

A new species of the genus *Cima* (Gastropoda, Cimidae) from Senegal

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ABSTRACT. *Cima apicisbelli* n.sp. is described from Dakar, Senegal and separated from any other species of *Cima* by its sculptured apex and by the numerous and evident undulating axial ribs.

INTRODUCTION

In the West African region, Senegal is one of the main areas from which new species have been described. This began with Adanson (1757), and later, many authors published works on Senegal material: von Maltzan (1884), Dautzenberg (1891, 1910, 1912), Fischer-Piette (1942), Nicklès (1947, 1950), Adam & Knudsen (1955, 1969), Knudsen (1956a, 1956b), Marche-Marchad (1969) are only a sample of papers referring to material from Senegal. More recently, Pin & Laug Tack (1995), Pin & Boyer (1995) studied material from this area. Also, in some revisions of certain groups, material from this area was included, which was provided from the dredgings made by M. Pin and J. Pelorce. Here we must mention Fernandes, Rolán & Otero-Schmitt (1996), Peñas & Rolán (1997, 1998, 1999a, 1999b) among others.

This rocky area separated from extensive sandy coasts is like an oceanic island, having a high percentage of endemic species. So, it is to be expected that many species are yet waiting to be discovered and described.

During recent years, Jacques Pelorce, from Le Grau du Roi, France, collected sediments from Dakar, and these sediments, mainly of small size, were studied recently, and yielded minute new species, one of which is described in the present work. Other species are under study and will be the object of future papers.

SYSTEMATICS

Family CIMIDAE Warén, 1994

Genus *Cima* Chaster, 1898

Cima apicisbelli spec. nov.

Figs 1-4

Type material. Holotype (Fig. 1) 0.93 mm in height, in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales of Madrid (15.05/46466).

Paratypes: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (1), American Museum of Natural History,

New York (1), The Natural History Museum, London (1) and the author's collection (3) (Figs. 2, 3).

Type locality. Dakar, Senegal.

Description. Shell (Figs 1-2) very small, subcylindrical, very fragile, pupoid, strongly reticulated, the last whorl larger than half of the height. Protoconch (Fig. 3) is difficult to define in number of whorls because it is poorly delimited from the teleoconch; diameter of the nucleus of the protoconch is about 60 µm. Immediately, a sculpture formed by axial ribs appears, numbering about 21 on the first whorl; these ribs are crossed by about 11 spiral cords, smaller than the ribs and visible only in the intervals. Teleoconch of about four convex whorls increasing slowly, and with incised suture. The axial ribs are more numerous in the subsequent whorls, being about 44 in the second one, and more than 70 on the last whorl. These undulating ribs are of size similar to the intervals, and on the last whorl are crossed by spiral cords of similar size, numbering about 25, with about 10 more into the umbilicus which is narrow and curved. Aperture ovoid, columella curved, external lip sharp.

Soft parts unknown.

Dimensions: the holotype is 0.93 mm in height. The paratypes are of similar size, some of them a little more juvenile.

Distribution. Dakar, Senegal.

Remarks. The generic assignation of the species is based on the similarity of the shell with the European *Cima cylindrica* (Jeffreys, 1856), which have a similar form and sculpture, but this sculpture is less prominent, the protoconch being almost smooth at the beginning.

C. apicisbelli spec. nov. can be differentiated from other species of the genus by its sculptured apex, and by the very numerous and evident undulating axial ribs.

Etymology. The specific name is composed of the word "apex, -icis" and the adjective "bellus" (good,

nice, excellent), meaning so “of nice apex”, alluding to the aspect of the protoconch.

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1-4. *Cima apicisbelli* spec. nov.

1. Holotype (MNCN). 2. Paratype (CER). 3. Detail of the protoconch and first whorls, paratype (CER). 4. Detail of the last whorls, holotype (MNCN).

